WILL ONLY TAKE ONE TERM, IF HE CAN GET IT

-STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITY DIS-CUSSED-BOND ISSUES AND OTHER

MATTERS-THE TARIFF

CALMLY SHELVED.

Lincoln. Neb., Sert. 9 .- William J. Bryan's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, was made public to-day. It is as fol-

"Hen. Stephen M. White and others, members of the Notification Committee of the Demo-

cratic National Convention. Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomisation confers, and the grave responsibilities shich accompany an election to the Presidency d the United States. So deeply am I impressed sith the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the Nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to ove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiassed by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my

INDORSES EACH PLANK.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof. institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled consideration at the hands of the Gov

Because all men are created equal, it follow that a citizen has a natura ens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead he Government, first, to avoid acts of affirmatice, and second, to restrain each citi en from trespassing on the rights of any other pens before each individual the greatest opporlighest endeavor, by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toll, except such ntribution as is necessar to support the Gov-

ment which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree-it deals with the individual rather than with his anbehalf of or against any citizen. knows no creed. Recognizing the ight of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they com-

"Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's decla

FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITY

officen falls to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and reservation of the public peace. In a Govill of the people; without it the citizen is ty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. fend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the and preserve the dual scheme of government in stituted by the founders of the Republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. idea of local self-government, and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible States." Our Revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralizati n, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and National safety, as well as domestic security is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and is empowered to protect each State against invanon, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State except upon application of the Legislature of the State, or upon the application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot convene. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State acting through their legally chosen representatives are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance. Those who framed our Constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

Since Governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be listified unless that expenditure is necessary In the honest, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public money.

GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES. An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure the gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes, but that necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the Executive branch of the Government has followed a precedent established by a former Administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the Government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securitles have been able to deplete or protect the Treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the Treastry Department. The Government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all he people, is able to establish and enforce its nancial policy, not only without the aid of synlicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the Government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a Government in form, but without

DOMMER TY "SEC"

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut). "The Champagne favored by

ROYALTY in ENGLAND.

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the National banks to force the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medi-The National bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower Nawhich the people now save. To empower National banks to issue circulating notes is to grapt a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the Nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than National bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds. bearing bonds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

"A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have suc ceeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad. is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that, the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western Hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has be dedicated to republican government.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provi-sion for those who have risked their lives in its defence, and for those who are dependent upon

THE "COMMON PEOPLE" AGAIN.

"Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to society. Since the producers of wealth create the Nation's prosperity in time of peace, and de fend the Nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by the se who stand in official positions. The Demo-cratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to pro-tect the masses in the free exercise of every po-litical right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

"I desire to give special emphasis to the plank tween employers engaged in interstate commerca roads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the laterest of employer or employe, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the grow-ing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great Without obedience to law government is impos-sible. The Democratic party is pledged to de-laborers who operate them, on the other.

"While the Democratic party welcomes to the country these who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our Nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the imortation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

FOR ALTGELD AND DEBS.

"The recent abuses which have grown out of njunction proceedings have been so emphaticalbil providing for trial by jury in certain con-tempt cases will meet with general approval.

OPPOSED TO TRUSTS.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognizes either the moral or speech. legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals, and prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The right of the United States Government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places, and to protect patrons from unreasonabl

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

"The Government cannot afford to discrim: nate between its debtors, and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the Government. SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselven. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring people, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a Govern-ment which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

A RESTRICTED CIVIL SERVICE

"That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the Civil Service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by bailot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in ap-pointive offices, except where the Federal Con-stitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citi-zens, without impairing its efficiency.

THE TERRITORIES.

"The Territorial form of government is temporary in its nature, and should give way as oon as the Territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to State-Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to State-hood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The de-mand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the Territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona-fide residents of the Territories or the Dis-trict s entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sym-rathy with the declaration that all public lands "The position taken by the platform against | rathy with the declaration that all public lands

should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

WATERWAYS. "The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the National character of those waterways and the enormous ton-

acter of those waterways and the name borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals. THE TARIFF LAID ASIDE. "It is not necessary to discuss the tariff ques-

tion at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important sent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a post-ponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this Nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to these who toil or shut the doors of mercy on mankind. In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside, in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution restored. ver coinage of the Constitution restored. "W. J. BRYAN."

T. WEED BARNES'S ASSUMPTION.

HE "OFFERS" A CONGRESS NOMINATION TO BOURKE COCKRAN, AND THE LAT-

TER SAYS "NAY, NAY." Thurlow Weed Barnes furnished a lot of fun for Republican politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Inquiry as to the methods by which Mr. Barnes became the cause of so much merrit revealed a letter written by Mr. Barnes, in which he had offered to W. Bourke Cockran th homination for Congress in the XIIth

S. Gibbs, of the National Committee, who reached the hotel last evening to attend a meeting of the Republican County Campaign Committee was asked by what authority Barnes was effering the XIIth District Congress nomination to a person of his own selection.

"None that I know of," replied Mr. Gibbs. "Bet-ter see Amasa Thornton. He will know all about

Amasa was seen. He temporarily suspended the proceedings of the Campaign Committee to come out and answer the question.
"What right" Mr. Thornton was asked, "has

Thurlow Weed Barnes to offer the Republican ination for Congress in the XIIth District to Raurke Cockrun? 'Has Thuriow done that?' Amasa inquired

"Yes; his letter and Mr. Cockran's reply have

been sent to the press," was the reply. "Well," said Amasa, "what won't that fellow do life. Why he can't control a vote in the Convention except his own, and he can't do that, because bound to abide by the caucus decision got a wrong view of the situation. Talk about Barnes offering the Congress nomination in thi

district! As I told you, he can't control his own Chairman Odell, of the Republican State Executive Committee, was equally skeptical about ability of Barnes in the premises

But Mr. Cockran was not deluded. He replied to Mr. Barnes's letter yesterday declining to think seing a candidate on the latter's invitation.

of being a candidate on the latter's invitation. Mr. Cockran wrote:

I have not the slightest doubt that any person who may be nominated by the Republican Convention and indorsed by the Sound Money Demogratis will be elected by a decisive majority. But I am nevertheless constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me.

The assaults led by Mr. Bryan on American honor and industry is fraught with such danger to the courtry that I shall vote for Major McKinley as the most effective method by which I can aid in preventing its success. I could not, however, accept any nomination during this campaign, or an election or an appointment after the campaign, to any office, however exaited, for which I would be indebted to the political organization whose candidate I am compelled to support by the exigencies of a grave National peril, but to whose distinctive principles I am opposed. While the Populist conspiracy against wages I shall labor untiringly for its defeat, but I will not consent to profit by its overthrow. The faithless leaders who have betrayed the Democratic convention to the Populist deserve a crushing rebuke at the polis, and I am arxious to join in administering it to them, but I am resolved to share the exclusion from office which I shall urge the people to impose on my party.

I shall continue to maintain an uncompromising opposition to Tillmanism and Bryanism until the end of the campaign, but I can accept no other reward for such a course than the feeling that I will be expiating, in some degree, the follies and excesses of the party to whose success I have constituted in the past, but whose strength has be-

POPOCRATS TO STAY IN OFFICE.

NO RESIGNATIONS OF PREE-SILVER MEN ASKED FOR BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington Sept. 9.-Auditor Baldwin, of the Treasury Department, Said this afternoon that it was news to him that his resignation had been requested by the President. He had received no such request and no intimation of such contemplated action, outside of newspaper statements.

Mr. Baldwin left the city this afternoon for Bethesda, Md., where he is to deliver a free-silver

Logar Carlisle, chief clerk of the Treasury De partment who is in daily communication with his father. Secretary Carlisle at Ear Harbor, Me, to-day added his denial to others that had been made as to the reported request for the resignation of Auditor Baidwin or any other official of the Department engaged in the free-silver agitation. Controller Eckels, who has returned from his

trip to the Sound Money Convention in Indianapolis, openly expressed his dishellef in the statement that Mr Baidwin's resignation had been

asked because of his free-silver opinions.
Acting Secretary Hamlin, who has just returned from a visit to Gray Gables, said this morning that he knew nothing about the alleged request of President Cleveland for Auditor Baldwin's resigof President Cleveland for Auditor Baldwin's resignation because the latter had espoused the cause of Bryan and free silver. Mr. Hamlin discredited the story stating that neither from President Cleveland nor from Secretary Carlise had he received the slightest intimation that such a course was in contemplation.

Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Henry C. Bell was asked to-day about the story that he had resigned at the request of the President. Mr. Bell reiterated his statement of several days ago that the President had not asked for his resignation and that he had not resigned.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

MAJORITY SMALLER THAN EXPECTED, From The Philadelphia Times.

From the l'iniaiciphia times.

It is claimed that the Republicans cast more than the 25,000 votes allowed them, but that the Democrats make the returns to suit themselves, and with the facilities they have they ought to be able to figure out more than the 50,000 majority now given to Jones. That does not indicate the Popocratic enthusiasm we were expecting from Arkansas.

PREVENTING OVERCONFIDENCE

From The Hartford Courant.

The bigger the Popullst-Democratic majority, as officially counted and announced, the better. We'd be glad to see it grow to 75,00 and beyond. That might wake up the Sound Money men who are placifly taking McKinley's election for granted and doing nothing toward insuring it, to the fact that we have a tremendously important political fight on in the United States of America this year. From The Hartford Courant.

NOT A POLITICAL BAROMETER. From The Baltimore Sun.

From The Washington Post.

From The Eastlimore Sun.

A combination of the Democratic and Populist votes would seem to follow naturally upon the adoption by the Democrats at Chicago of the Populist platform, but unless the plurality gained Monday exceeds larkely the plurality of 58,471, it cannot be said to be significant. And Arkansas, unlike Vermont, has no reputation as a political barometer. INDICATING SECTIONALISM.

From The Albany Argus.

The Vermont Republicans received accessions from gold-standard Democrats, and the Arkansas Democrats increased their vote at the expense of the Populists. There is nothing in either election to discredit Senator Tiliman's claim that this is a sectional issue, with the positions of the extreme East and the extreme South well defined, while the middle ground is debatable and is to be the scene of a memorable conflict. OPPOSITE AUGURIES

....................... Telephone Service

in New York 28. is brought within the reach of everybody by the present arrangement of rates and facilities. The occasional user finds a public telephone pay station in almost every block in the city. The householder finds that message rates make telephone service at a private residerace quite an inexpensive luxury. The business or professional man appreciates the fairness and convenience of rates dependent on the use of the service.

15,500 Telephone Stations in New York City, Minimum Rates,600 local messages, Direct Line, \$90 a year; Party Line, \$75. New York Telephone Co. (Successor to The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company) 18 Cortlandt Street 113 W. 38th Street

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE

WORKING TO ROLL UP A RECORD-BREAKING REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

EIGHT HUNDRED DELEGATES ATTEND THE AN NEAL CONVENTION AT ERIE-GOVERNOR

Erie, Penn., Sept. 9.-A glorious day greeted the Republican League Clubs of Pennsylvania and the Go ernor. The convention was called to order in the Park Opera House by Major Everett Warren, of essing and William Hardwick, president of the Board of Trade, delivered an address of welcome. response was made by J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the League. The roll-call showed 220 clubs represented, the delegates numbering 800 The president, Major Everett Warren, de ivered his annual address.

Treasurer M. B. Young reported the year's recipts to have been \$2,992 and balance after bills had Secretary Randolph read a number of letters and telegrams of regret. That from Major McKinley was as follows

Major Mckinley was as follows.

To Major Everett Warren, President.

The congratulations extended by the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania through you are accepted very gratefully. It is with regret that I have to ask you to accept my declination of your kind invitation to attend the annual meeting of the League on the 9th of September. Yours very truly, WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Garret A. Hobart, Vice-Presidential nominee, respended, stating the necessity for his presence in

Thomas B. Reed's regrets closed with: "You will When M. S. Quay's letter was read the applause

was deafening and long-continued, and broke out with cheers for Quay several times during this Senator W. B. Allison, ex-President Harrison, J.

B. Foraker, John Wanamaker, Robert T. Lincoln od others sent stirring messages. ind was escorted to the Reed House by 2,000 club

He opened the campaign this evening at the Colonel W. A. Stone, of Pittsburg, who is a candidate to succeed Governor Hast-At the afternoon session Isador Sobel, of Erie, was elected president of the State League by acclama-tion; C. F. Hams, of Pitisburg, was elected secre-

tary and M. B. Young, of Philadelphia, treasurer. GRAND RALLY IN NEW HAVEN

A RIG PARADE, AND SPEECHES BY SENATORS

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 9 (Special). Republicans met in the Hyperion Theatre to-night and ratified the nominations of McKinley and Ho part on the National ticket and Cooke and Dewell who head the State ticket. The meeting was preeded by a great street parade, the first of the cam paign. A thousand men were in line, and the whol Theatre, where the ratification was held, was packed to its doors. The speakers were the Co necticut Senators, General Hawley and Orville H. Senator James Graham and James H. McDonald

Four years ago I stood on this platform and declared that there was not an idle mill in the United States and that there was not an idle laborer in the United States and that there was not an idle laborer in the United States who was willing to work. It was true. To-day, how is it? Four years ago the Democrats set a trap for the people, the voters of the United States, and baired it with Free Trade. The people were trapped. Now the same bait and trap is set. Will the voters be caught again? In this city before the war Abraham Lincoln stood and said. "They tell us that if the Republican party elects a President they will not be allowed to inaugurate him." "The people who cleet a President will set him up," said Mr. Lincoln in his homely way. The people who nominated William McKinley will see that he is elected. If we decide wrongly in the present crisis I believe that from that hour we shall date the disintegration and decay of the American Republic.

Senator Hawley declared the honesty of the American Republic.

Senator Hawley declared the honesty of the Amercan people to be the paramount one in this cam-paign and predicted Republican victory in No-

A STRAW FROM NEBRASKA.

RESULT OF A POLL IN THE STATE SHOWS THAT IT WILL GO FOR M'KINLEY. Chicago, Sept. 2-William R. Dawes, a b

man of Lincoln, Neb., has sent to Republican National headquarters the result of a non-partisan nd extensive canvass of the country towns and surrounding rural region of Nebraska, omitting Douglas and Lancaster counties, where Omaha and Lincoln are situated. The inquiries were sent out circular form o business men of good standing in the country towns, irrespective of politics, and there was nothing in the heading of the circular to show for whom the report was desired or in the seven country towns were reported. In the country surrounding these towns the percentage was follows: Forty-six for McKinley and 54 for 56 for McKinley and 44 for Bryan. National Committeeman Charles G. Dawes, a cousin of the cir cular writer, said he took these figures to indicate a majority of at least 8,000 in Nebraska for McKin-

spent some time at headquarters, and conferred He arranged a list of with Chairman Hanna. speakers and dates with Mr. Hanna for the rest of the campaign. He said most of the silver Republicans of Indiana would be in line for McKinley by election.

publicans of indiana would be in line for McKinley by election.

Among the speakers assigned to-day were the following: Warner Miller, of New-York for Michigan, September 21, 22, Indiana, September 23, 24, 25, and Congressman Dingley, of Maine, for Ohio, October 1, 2: Indiana, October 3, 3, 6 and 7, and Illinois, October 8, 9, 16, 12.

Reports received at headquarters by letters and through visitors from Missouri indicate that a fusion on the part of the gold Democrats and Populists will be effected so that McKinley electors and Lewis for Governor will be voted for by the antistiver Democrats. Republicans and Populists. The Republican leaders say this scheme will insure the election of McKinley electors and Lewis for Governor.

Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 9.-The Bethlehem Iron Company's steel mill shut down to-night for wan of orders. Over 600 men are thrown out of work The company is also laying off men at the blast fur-nace, and they will soon be run on half time.

RETHLEHEM STEEL MILL CLOSED.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER RETURNING. London, Sept. 9-Dr. Ladishaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar, the Austrian Minister to the United States, who has been absent from his post on leave for some time, satled from Liverpool for New-York to-day on board the steamer Majestic.

especial boon to the emigrant population of the far West, where fevers of a maintal type are particularly prevalent, but the recognition of its merits is so far from being limited, that it is known and appraised at its true value broughout the length and breadth of America. Travell-There has been a large increase in the gold vote in There has been a large increase in the silver vote to Arkansas. We have two moral effects before us. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." califies, esteem it highly, and are its most constant pur-chasers, and in many a rural household, far and wide, it

GOOD REPORTS ON ALL SIDES.

SENATOR QUAY AND MR. HOBART RE-CEIVE CALLERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM IN NEW-JERSEY-CHEERING NEWS FROM NORTH CARO LINA AND OTHER STATES-WAR

NER MILLER TO SPEAK

IN MICHIGAN AND INDIANA.

Senator Quay and Garret A. Hobart, the Vice Presidential candidate, received many callers and numerous good reports at the Republican National headquarters in this city yesterday. T. Frank Appleby, a prominent business man of Asbury Park, put in a statement indicating that Monmouth County, where Mr. Hobart was born, though Democratic strongheld, would give a majority of 500 or 600 for McKinley and Hobart, surpassing the majority which Governor Griggs received last fall. Mr. Appleby reported an anusual amount of enthuslasm among the Republicans of the county, and said that the number of converts from the Demo cratic party was steadily growing. John C. Dancy, of Wilmington, N. C., member of

the Republican State Committee and Collector of he Port of Wilmington during President Harrison's Administration, called at headquarters yesterday Mr. Dancy, upon being asked about the prospects for Republican success in his State, said: end to carry the State for McKinley and Hobart, and we think we will carry the State ticket and elect our Governor. We will also, I think, elect a majority in both houses of the Legislature, and thus be enabled to re-elect Mr. Pritchard to the United States Senate. We have a fair election law in the State now, and that means a gain of from 20,000 to 25,000 for the Republican ticket. Under the new Election law, where we have three registrars, one from each party-the Republican, the Populist and the Democratic-there is little chance to defraud the black man of his vote. I think that the Palmer-Buckne, sound-money supporters in the State can be safely depended upon to cast 15,000 votes, all of which redounds to the benefit of the Republican party. We believe that the State will give at least 15,000 Republican majority."

Chicago headquarters reported yesterday that ad-vices from Missouri indicated that a fusion upon the part of the Sound Money Democrats and the Populists would be effected, so that McKinley electors and Lewis, for Governor, would be voted for by the Re-publicans, Sound Money Democrats and Populists. tion of the McKinley electors and Lewis for Governor Among the speakers assigned to work in various se tions of the country as far West as the Dakotas is ex-Senator Warner Miller, who is to speak in Michigan on September 21 and 22, and in Indiana on the 23d, 24th and 25th. Chairman Hirsch of the Oregon State Committee reports that the campaign is in active preparation in that State and predicts Republican success.

State Committee reports that the campaign is in active preparation in that State and predicts Republican success.

George Berdine, a New-Brunswick, N. J., lawyer and local politician, called at headquarters yesterday, and when asked to predict the Republican majority in his State said. 'I should not be at all surprised to see it reach 40,000. Many Scund Money Democrats will vote with us, and the majority will be surprising even to the most sanghine Republicans.

The Rev. Dr. P. A. Hubert, of the African Methodist Episcopial Zion Church, and financial secretary of Livingston College, at Salisbury, N. C., called on General Powell Clayton at headquarters yesterday. Dr. Hubert is on his way to Schenectady, where he will address a mass-meeting of colored voters on Saturday morning at Brandywine Park. He will discuss the Republican platform as compared with the Chicago paidform. In speaking about the outlook for Republican success, Dr. Hubert said. 'The outlook is very bright, but we cannot afford to sleep. Victory seems certain, but it is not yet won, and won't be until after November 2."

The German Advisory Committee to the German Bureau of the National Republican Committee held its first meeting at the National Headquarters on Tuesday. There were present Ralph Trautmann, who presided: L. F. Thoma, acting as secretary; Carl E. Hauseit and others. The question of the raising of funds was discussed in committee.

The committee, whose purpose is to assist in organizing the German voters in New-York, Connectical, and New-Jersey, and in supplying to them German campaign literature and speakers, discussed the question of holding a German mass-meeting in this city. Decision was deferred upon this question until to-day.

W. W. Smith, a prominent business man of Topeka,

W. W. Smith, a prominent business man of Topeka, W. W. Smith, a prominent business man of Topeka, Kan, who has been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, brought encouraging and welcome news from that State. Mr. Smith during a call at headquarters yesterday spoke with absolute confidence of a decisive Republican victory in November, and predicted a majority for McKinley and Hobart ranging from 20,000 to 25,000. HE LOSES NO TIME IN OFFERING HIS SERVICES

UNFURLED IN CORTLANDT-ST.

A BIG CAMPAIGN BANNER, SECURED BY THE EF-FORTS OF CHARLES H. BOOTH, SWUNG TO THE BREEZE.

Some time ago Charles H. Booth, the cashler in he offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. No. 21 Cortlandt-st., made up his mind that a big McKinley and Hobart campaign banner would look extremely well where it could be seen from his windows and he resolved to make an effort to have one put up. He started a subscription list and had it passed around to the different business men in the promised to obtain a banner-not a little insignifi-cant affair, but one that would do credit to the cause. The subscription was made up by men having in the buildings fronting in Cortlandt-st., between Yesterday at noon was the time set for the un-

furling of the banner. Wires had already been strung from one of the upper offices in the Telephone Building across to a corresponding window Coal and Iron Exchange, and everything was in readiness when the hour should arrive. readiness when the nour should arrive moon, John H. Sieaman, the engineer of the Coal and Iron Exchange Building, hauled out the flag. It was a monster, twenty-six feet wide and forty-nine feet long. Across the hottom in large black letters were the words: "For Honess Money," and at the top in letters of a corresponding size was: "McKinley and

the words: "For Honest Money and at the top letters of a corresponding size was: "McKinley and Hobart."

At the time, Cortlandt-st, was crowded with business men hurrying back and forth and eager for their luncheon. It was evident that something was going on, and when the Stars and Stripes were rolled out and swung to and fro in the brisk wind that was showing up from the North River, a mighty shout went up. Some enthusiastic man called for three cheers and they were given with a will. There was no speech-making and no attempt at any ceremony. The motto on the flag speaks for itself. There were about fifty names on the subscription list and the cost of the banner was just a little less than \$ioe. Mr. Booth was happy when the flag was loosed and stood staring at it for some time; while a contented smile spread over his face. The engineer was gratified, too, and as he returned to the building he rubbed his hands in a satisfied way, but said nothing.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS. Baltimore, Sept. 9.-The 11d District Republi-

an Convention to-day renominated William R. Baker, of Aberdeen, for Congress.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 9.—The Sound Money Democrats of the HId District have nominated 1. Comer, of Eufaula, for Congress. New-Orleans, Sept. 9.—The Democrats of the IVth District have nominated Judge B. F. Baird to

succeed C. J. Boatner in Congress. Colonel Boater was not a candidate. Wateriown, Wis., Sept. 9.—On the thirty-sixth ballot last evening, W. H. Rogers was nominated in the 11d Congress District Democratic Convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Chi-

cago candidate and platform.

Cleveland, Sept. 9.-A dispatch to "The Press from Alliance, Ohio, says: "The Democrats and the Populists of the XVIIIth Congress District met here vesterday, and last night nominated General I. R. Sherwood, the veteran Democratic editor of Canton, as a fusion candidate for Con gress. The Populists were allowed 110 votes in the Democratic convention, and they practically controlled the nomination. Sherwood receiving 144 votes on the first ballot. J. S. Coxey was the second choice of the Populists, but they threw their strength to Snerwood. This is McKinley's

second choice of the Popular States of their strength to Sherwood. This is McKinley's Congress district."

Wankesha, Wis., Sept. 9.—George Winans, of Wankesha, Was yesternay nominated for Congress by the Vth District Democratic Convention, held at West Hend.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Vesterday at Columbia the Vilth District Republican Congress Convention nominated A. M. Hughes for Congress.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 9.—John R. Caldwell was nominated by the silver Democrats of the Vth Congress District Convention yesterday, to oppose the election of Robert G. Cousins. Fusion of the Populists was asked, but not secured.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Congressional nominations were made by the Democrats as follows to-day: Ist District, James H. Teller, a lawyer, and brother of the Colorido Senator, Ild., John Z. White; Vth. E. T. Noonan; Vth. Joseph H. Martin; Vilth, Olaf E. Ray. In the IVth District, there was a bolt, and two candidates were named. Samuel H. Harris and James McAndrews. Mr. Harris is the antimachine man.

MONTANA REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION. Helena, Mont., Sept. 9.- The Republican State onvention met this afternoon. The test strength of the silver and gold forces came on the selection of the temporary chairman. The silver men won by a majority of fifty. There are many contests, and the convention will not be organized before to-morrow.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system for the first week of September were \$71,94; for the corresponding week of 1826, \$675,023; increase, \$36,891.

860 Broadway, Union Sq. & 18th St MAKE A SPECIALTY OF ADAPTED FOR

Marbles, OPEN FIREPLACES WALLS & FLOORS. Mosaics. Finest Goods-Makers' Prices.

Signature is printed in

WM-H-JACKSON-&-O

Tiles,

BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS. N. Y.

STRENGTH, VITALITY.



G. HOWARD JONES, M. D. NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Late member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Chief consulting physician to the Peabody Medical Institute testablished in 1890, to whom was awarded the gold medal by the National Medical Association for the PRIZE ESSAY on Exhibited Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debigative and all Distances of Man. CLRES the Sours, the middle-axed and the old Consultation in person or by letter properties with testimonials. PREE, Large book, The Science of Life; or, Seif-Precevation, the prize essay 370 pp. 12 mo. 125 invaluable prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, full gilt, only \$1.00, by mail, doubly sealed.

The Peabody Medical Institute has imitators, but as equals.—Boston Herald.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED 2 YOUTHFUL COLOR by he, they Hair MALTH, Covers Baid Spots, by a hair stating Scalp Disease, Lond Stain Ries and Hair GROWER Dressing. Lake BOTILES 600, at druggles.

Flint's Fine Furniture. It will pay you to inspect

the new fall designs. HOKE SMITH AT WORK FOR SILVER.

ON THE STUMP TO POPOCRATS. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9 (Special) .- Hoke Smith has ce his return to private life here in putting himself in line with the "regular" Denteratic State organization. The ex-Secretary called at Democratic headquarters late this week, and today Chairman Clay announced that Mr Smith had consented to make four speeches during the campaign. Dalton, Brunswick, Valdosta and Augusta are the places where he will be heard.

The question of Senator John B. Gordon's attitude toward the Chicago nominees was also settled today, when it was announced from Democratic head-quarters that he would go on the stump for the regular' ticket, making his first speech at Buena Vista to-morrow. day Chairman Clay announced that Mr Smith had

POLITICAL NOTES.

Edward Lauterbach's candidacy for United States own estimation at least, very much in the race. At all events, he is working industriously, as was shown last week in the fight over the nomination for Asemblyman in the XXIIId District. M. M. McKee is the leader there. Richard Gilliland is the nominee for Assemblyman. Both are supposed to be adher-ents of Mr. Piatt. Previous to the convention Lauterbach sent for Gilliland and demanded a piedge of support for his Senate ambitions. Gillilland to give the required bond, whereupon McKee was told that he must bring Gilliand into line. McKee told that he must bring Gilliand into ine. Sierces also declined to commit himself to Mr. Lauterbach's fortunes. He was immediately informed that his leadership was at an end. A fight followed in the convention, but the man selected to down McKee was defeated, and Gillians secured the nomination. This is discouraging, but not necessarily fatal to Mr. Lauterbach's ultimate success.

Mr. Lauterbach's candidacy puzzles some of Mr. Platt's friends. They have proceeded on the theory that Mr. Platt himself would succeed David B. Hill, and since he declined to run for Governor they have felt absolutely sure that he intended to go to the Senate. The explanation made by the knowing ones is simply that the whole affair is a joke, and one that Mr. Platt enjoys as much as anybody else. One man, however, seems to be worried over it. Charles W. Hackett, who is chalrman of the State Committee considers Lauterbach a dangerous rival. The spec-tacle of him and Lauterbach struggling for the position once held by Roscoe Conkling is one to inspire every Republican in the State.

Some complaint is made by independent newspapers about Mr. Black's partisan spirit. But "The Buffalo Express' believes that his intense devotion to his party may bring about good results. A break with Platt, it holds, is liable to follow when once the young Governor is placed in a position "where a full realization of the injury which Plattism does the party is impressed on him."

wage-earner is paid by "The Troy Record." "The American worker," it says, "is all right. He has demonstrated his value as a patriotic citizen. knows his rights and his privileges, and he has learned how to secure them in the honest American way. He is not a revolutionist, and all the harangues of the demagogues cannot make him so. He well understands that in the United States he has opportunities not to be found elsewhere, and his policy is to increase these opportunities, not to decrease them by resorting to Anarchistic practices."

The latest advices from the South indicate that

North Carolina will cast its electoral vote for Mc Kinley and Hobart. It is remarkable indeed what & feeling of confidence prevails in the inner circles of politics as to the South. One clear-headed political observer of sporting proclivities told a friend the other day that he had given up trying to place the other day that he had given up trying to place any money on the general result; he was now getting the best terms he could on debatable States. His list included Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Texas. Naturally it surprised those who saw it, but its holder's confidence was beyond disturbance. He had placed one wager, he said, that Bryan would not receive 100 votes in the Electoral College. He had obtained odds, of course, but he considered it one of his best bets. This gentleman is not a political sentimentalist nor a vulgar bluffer. He is never seen in the uptown resorts, where election money is placed for effect. He is a quiet unobtrusive person, and while most of his friends look upon him as extreme in his position, he certainly illustrates the widespread confidence that prevails as to the outcome of the election.

Of Carl Schurz's recent speech in Chicago under of Carl Schurz's recent specta in Calcago under the auspices of the Honest Money League, "The Binghamton Republican" says: "Whether or not he was speaking for the Indianapolis nominees, as a Mugwump would be likely to, he fired a big gua for the Republican ticket." Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, tells the Repub-

lican National Committee that McKinley and Ho-bart will poll at least 10,000 Democratic votes in that State, and that there is not, in the Governor's opinion, the least possibility of Bryan and Sewall carrying the State.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S "POP" CANDIDATE. Manchester, N. H., Sept. 9.-G. H. Greenleaf, of Portsmouth, was nominated for Governor to-day by,

mber of the Massachusetts Medical